Advances in cancer research



The article I chose to write about is titled about the famed cancer researcher, Sidney Farber. Farber achieved great success when becoming one of the world's prominent researchers on Leukemia. His research is what researchers today base almost all of their work on. In addition, Garber was the star presenter at a series of Congressional hearings, attempting to increase funds for furthering cancer research. His admirer, Emil Frei III, M. D. , said, "" He would tell the senators and representatives that a new treatment looks so promising that an investment of federal support was crucial to bringing down the death rate from cancer."

The most interesting part of this article was that it talked about how currently, cancer research is done in basically the same way it was done when Farber began working on his own research ideas. For example, during World War II, it was found that pernicious anemia and tropical anemia could be cured fairly easily. If Vitamin B-12 is given to a patient suffering from pernicious anemia, or folic acid to a patient with tropical anemia, the problem could be corrected.

This same idea is used to work on curing Leukemia. Because folic acid stimulates the grown of bone marrow, if a drug could be found that chemically blocks folic acid, it would therefore mean that the production of abnormal marrow associated with Leukemia could be stopped. All of these research methods make up the majority of the way that cancer research is done today. Because of Farber's huge strides in the field of cancer research, it is easier and more hopeful for patients with cancer today.